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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70 WERKLY, Per Year ... Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Four friends who force us with monuscripts for public wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all and stemp for that purpose.

THE BUN can be had of Mours. Smith, Ainsile &. Co., 23 atle Street, Strand, Loudon

There was no violence attempted by the strikers in Buffalo yesterday. At noon the Sheriff held a consultation with the representatives of the roads involved in the strike, the result of which was that the Sheriff drafted a despatch to Governor FLOWER requesting him to call out the entire National Guard. The despatch was not sent, however, for after a conference with Gen. Doyle it was decided that the troops already at the scene of the riots were sufficient to preserve order and protect property, unless there should be a more serious outbreak of the strikers than has yet occurred. There were ramors of the strike extending to other roads besides the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the New York Central, and also to the locomotive firemen; but up to a late hour last night these rumors had not proved true.

There has been no outbreak in the railroad yards of this city or Jersey City. The militia of Brooklyn and New York have been notified that their services may be required, and the men of Twelfth and Twenty-second regiments were summoned to their armories last night. These and the other regiments of the two cities are ready to go to Buffalo at short notice, if needed.

A wanton attack was made last night on the steamboat Little Bill, on which soldlers were acting as a goard, at itomestend, Shots were fired at the boat from a passing freight train, and the people in the pilot house had a narrow escape. The soldiers returned the fire, and the militia pickets on the river bank joined in the fusillade, but so far as was known at the time this page went to press no one was killed. The assailants on the train are supposed to have been strikers, who have before used passing freight trains in attempts at violence.

In Tennessee the miners, who number not less than 3,000 armed men, are fighting the militia of the State. Their tactics are those of guerrilla warfare. The capture of Tracy City and Inman has been followed by that of Oliver Springs, where a second engagement has resulted in the surrender of the troops. Part of the militia are practically prisoners of war. The whole eastern part of the State is at the mercy of the strikers. Every locomotive in the mining regions has been seized, and all traffic is suspended. The miners proposed to march on Coal Creek last night, and perhaps by the time these lines reach THE SUN'S readers that post, the last of the four the miners wish to destroy, will have been attacked by them. It is well garrisoned.

## An Insurrection.

This country is now the scene of a violent insurrection against the law and order of civilized communities. In the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee the power of the civil authorities has been overriden by the insurgents, and it has been necessary to call out the military forces to

assist in preserving society from anarchy. This insurrection is not a mere series of riotous demonstrations by disorganized and scattered mobs. It is an organized revolt of men under the discipline of associations pledged to an obedience to orders associations or unions are part of an extended system of organization for offensive and defensive purposes, all of which could be

called out by its leaders to join in the revolt. Wherever these unions have started an insurrection, at Hergestead, at Buffalo, in Tennessee, or at Cour d'Alène, they have adopted the methods of war. They have attacked life and property. They have sought to gain their ends by violence. They have appealed to force and not to law. They have risen against State and defled its authority. With fire and with arms they have attacked depredations would have been appalling in their extent if they had not been confronted by military force. To-day they are only restrained in their bloody and incendiary work by fear of the troops. Except for the militia and the police, this insurrection would spread throughout the Union, and all civilized society would be in terror of the insurgents. The whole machinery of business and industry would be stopped, and anarchy would replace law and order in every considerable community. Life and property would be safe

no longer. Nothing except fear of the armed resist ance of organized society prevents such consequences. Nothing but force can prevail against this wildness of insurrection. Let it have its way and it would sweep into its ranks an anarchical multitude which would tear down the very pillars of the so-

clai structure in its mad career. That is the situation. It cannot be disguised. Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen's Union pretends to "discountenance" the insurrection. Yet the men under his leadership are engaged in it.

He may have discountenanced it in words but he has not prevented it by his official power. The pillagers and the rebels are under his command, and they are a part of the great system of organized labor which by combination is seeking to enforce its de mands. The enforcement has begun in every case by resorting to violence. It has begun with war against property and individual liberty. It has been an armed insurrection from the start, with no pretence of respect for the restraints of law.

The insurgent strikers set out to accomplish their purpose by threatening both cepital and labor They destroy property, and, if necessary, they destroy to lives of the laborers who venture to compete with them. And this they do without suffering any penalty at the hands of organized labor. Instead of its reprobation they have its sympathy and its cooperation. It has no denunciations except for those who defend the property assailed and the laborers attacked. The insurgents are heroes, the defenders of law and order

are brutal mercenaries in its estimation. Hence all organized labor must share in the responsibility for this insurrection and the atrocities with which it is accompanied, so long as it does not unite to denounce, to prevent, and to punish. If it lends aid and sympathy to the anarchical be excited by Mr. GLADSTONE's preference Tuesday ended his dying missive with the

insurgents, it becomes a dangerous enemy of society, which must be put down at any cost; yet from what union do we hear protests against such outrages? What union man has suffered union punishment be-

cause he is concerned in them? Is, then, this insurrection, against which States are compelled to call out their milltary forces, proceeding with the encouragement and assistance of organized labor as a whole? Does organized labor approve of murder, arson, armed rebellion, and auarchical destruction? Is it the enemy of society, and bent on bringing mankind back to a state of brutal savagism?

#### A Soldier of Too Many Words.

The despatches from Buffalo attribute the subjoined speech to Gen. P. C. DOYLE, in command of the Eric county militia called out he Shorlff Reck. Gen. Dovie paused in his preparations to obey the summons to duty long enough to remark to a reporter, or group of reporters:

"You can say that the National Guard is never armed with blank cartridge when ordered out at midnight to put down a riot. Every man that leaves this arsenal to-night will carry thirty-eight rounds of ball carridges, prepared to shoot. If there is any necessity for shooting, you may depend upon it there will be he work. This regiment has a tine record at rife practice, and was never in better condition for duty than to-night. I am going through with the First battalion, and I am going clear through the lines, if the strikers have set up any lines. We are not going out for fun."

There are more than one hundred words in the General's proclamation; more than one hundred too many. There is nothing in what Gen. Doyle said which would not better have been left unsaid.

Behind Gen. Doyle and his troops are law and order and public sentiment. Talk in advance about the fine record of his command for ritle practice, his determination to render thorough and effective service, and the "hot work" in prespect for the force is conspicuously out of place.

"Not going out for fun!" When he marches to deal with misguided men engaged in resisting or defying the law, he marches to the saddest duty the citizen soldier can be called upon to perform; and it becomes him to go resolutely, but silently.

#### Frank Answers to Two Questions. An intelligent and highly educated col-

ored man asks us this question: "If the present Administration were Democratic would you condemn a bill protecting the native-born

citizen in his right of elective franchise ?" It would depend on what the bill was and what it sought to accomplish. If our correspondent intends to inquire whether we should condemn a Democratic Force bill, involving Federal interference with the State control of elections, a political measure designed to use the Federal power as a means for the perpetuation of Democratic control, we answer unhesitatingly, Yes! We should condemn and oppose it with the strongest words in the lexicon.

Another intelligent and highly respected colored man, Mr. George T. Downing, asks a question which is not very clearly put. We understand it to be whether we should oppose negro domination, in States where a majority of the voters were negroes; or Chinese domination, if it so happened that in any State Chinamen had acquired suf-

frage and outnumbered all other voters. To this we answer squarely, Yes. The condition and not the theory would deter-

mine our judgment.

#### Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

A complete list of the new Ministers has not yet seen the light, but the names of those who will have seats in the Cabinet are published. It is manifest at the first glance that, in the selection of his colleagues, Mr. GLADSTONE has been governed mainly by two motives, first, to keep about him, in what will probably be his last term of office. men whose ability and character have been thoroughly tested; and secondly, to guard himself against a new schism by binding firmly to him the few Whigs still faithful and the great party of Liberals of the oldfashioned type. From this Cabinet, unlike the Cabinet of 1886, we are not likely to witwhich is military in its strictness. These ness any secessions on the score of dissatis- him irrespective of their party affiliations. need to do a stroke of work, faction with the home rule project destined to embody the final purpose of their leader's public life. 'The friends of Ireland, at all events, have reason to be content. with a Ministry whose composition is a pledge of the Premier's good faith.

It is natural, on the other hand, that British Radicals should view the distribution of Cabinet seats with annovance, if not resentment. They hold that, while home rule for Ireland is to be the first, it ought not to be the only question to command the earnest attention of the new House of Commons. But they will look in vain upon property and its defenders, and stopped the | the Treasury bench for what they would progress of peaceful industries; and theirs deem an adequate representation of the convictions and the wishes most deeply cherished by their own constituents. The list of Cabinet Ministers exhibits an overwhelming preponderance of old men and old ideas. It includes, besides Mr. GLAD-STONE, five men who are over sixty years of age: Mr. MUNDELLA being sixty-seven. Lord KIMBERLEY being sixty-six, the Marquis of Rupon and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT each sixty-flve, and Mr. FowLER sixtytwo. Then, again Sir CHARLES RUS-SELL is fifty-nine, Lord Spencer fiftyseven, Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN fifty-six, Lord HERSCHELL lifty-five, and both Sir GEORGE TREVELYAN and Mr. JOHN MORLEY fifty-four. Of the new men and younger men-Mr. A. H. DYKE-ACKLAND, who is forty-five; Mr. ARNOLD MORLEY, who is forty three, and Mr. Asquirm, who is forty-not one would have been pressed by any section of the British Radicals as an expounder of their views, although Mr. Asquirm has occasionally shown some sympathy with the progressive movements of opinion. There was a time when Mr. John Morley was supposed to be a Radical of Radicals, but that was when all British reformers believed that social arrangements ought to be rooted in individualism. Now he is out of favor with the strong and growing section of Radicals which advocates collectivism, which simply means opportunist socialism. It was his refusal to assent to the demand of this faction for an eight-hour labor day that nearly cost him his seat for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

It may be that in the apportionment of the minor Ministerial posts something may yet be done to propitiate the British Radicals. A place may be found for Mr. BRYCE to please those Scotch Gladstonians who do not accept Lord Rosenery for their spokesman, and offices of some dignity or profit may be conceded to the Weishmen to the champions of the agricultural laborers, and to the favorites of the trade unions. among whom collectivist ideas have of late made rapid progress. As to Mr. Labou-CHERE, it is asserted that the Queen's posttive refusal to receive him rendered it impossible for Mr. GLADSTONE to give the editor of Truth one of those posts which compel the occupant to "kiss hands:" but there are many important offices to which Cabinet seats are not attached, and it may be that one of these will be offered to the

member for Northampton. Whatever jealousy and heartburning may

for men now looked upon as politicians of the old school, we repeat that such feelings are not likely to have awkward consequences until after a home rule bill has been carried through the House of Commons. Then Mr. GLADSTONE'S troubles may begin, but his will be the consolation of knowing that he has spared no effort to compass the last capital object of his long political career. It will not be his fault if the House of Lords reject the measure, or if British Radicals refuse to support him in coercing the hereditary legislators.

An Ingenious Defence of the Force Bill. Mr. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR of Worcester, one of the Senators in Congress from Massachusetts, has written a letter which has just been published, on the issues of the

Presidential campaign of 1892. In this letter he recognizes the importance of the Force bill, and he tries to defend that iniquitous and deceptive measure by calling it "a simple proposition to give an appeal to the courts of the United States, subject to the final power of the House itself, in any contested question of the election of na-tional Representatives." This he declares to be a method pursued with the complet-

est success in England and Canada. Well, if this were an adequate description of the Force bill, which it is not, it ought to suffice to condemn that piece of proposed legislation. We know there is a growing tendency in this country to turn over to the courts of law not only the business which properly appertains to them as judicial tribunals, but a vast number of matters which really belong to the administrative, rather than to the judicial branch of the Government. This sort of thing may be carried too far. The true function of the courts is to decide ordinary litigations, civil and criminal, and in so doing to see to it that the legislative and executive branches of the Government in the exercise of their powers do not step outside the limitations prescribed by the Constitutions of the several States, and by the Federal Constitution. In fulfilling these functions the courts of the country for upward of a century have acquired and maintained to an extraordinary degree the respect and confidence of the people. But if as a result of this respect and confidence we are to go so far as to burden the judicial tribunals with duties which do not properly appertain to them, and undertake to make them the political administrators of affairs, we shall impose upon them a burden which

they cannot long sustain. It is high time to call a halt in respect to this tendency to make the courts the principal agency of Government. The ballot box is the place where most remedies for political evils should be sought.

#### The Force Bill in Tennessee.

GOVERNOR JAMES P. BUCHANAN of Tennessee announced on Monday that he will be an independent candidate for Governor. He was badly beaten in the Democratic State Convention the other day, and beaten not on account of the weakness he has displayed at critical junctures, such as the first war of the miners against the State of Tennessee, but because he was felt to be a People's party man and not a Democrat. Judge TURNEY, his successful opponent in the Convention, is a straight Democrat who represents the opinions and the hopes of the Tennessee Democrats. These understand the close connection that exists between certain ambitious persons in the Farmers' Alliance and the People's party. Mr. BUCHANAN has seemed to think a good deal more of the Alliance or its extreme doctrines than of the Democracy, and it has been supposed that if he could not be renominated by the Democrats, he would try to lead as many Democrats of the Alliance stamp as he could into the third

This is just what he means to do. On Monday he announced, with much more length than strength of address, that he To-day the State Convention of the People's | happy. it will confirm Governor BUCHANAN'S selfrenomination. The third party will take anything it can get; and so it is needless to say will Governor Buchanan. Is he not an independent of several days' standing?

But how many Democratic votes will be get? How many Democrats will join the nondescript army with whigh he is assail-ing the regular Democracy of Tennessee? In the platform which he has builded for himself, he has artfully included a declaration of hostility to the Force bill. He sees that there is the power of cohesion and unity that is likely to defeat all attempts to endanger the success of the Democratic National ticket next fall by introducing or fostering tocal divisions in the Democracy. He tries to escape this power by pretending to be as firm as any Democrat in opposing the Force bill. The trick will not serve. The only way to avoid a Force bill is to elect a Democratic President and Democratic Congressmen; and every Southern Democrat who joins in any independent or third party movement this year, or refuses to support the regular ticket in his village, his county, and his State, is doing the best he can to help the Republicans and is working for the passage of a Force bill. Governor Buchanan is trying to get Democratic votes on false pretences.

## Suicide and Insanity.

A dentist in this city, who seems to have stood well in his profession and to have been in comfortable circumstances, committed suicide on Tuesday, assigning as a reason for his act the fear that he was about to become insane. "I must choose between death and a lunatic asylum," he said. "and I profer death."

Almost any one will admit that this choice was both natural and rational if it were certain that incurable madness was about to overcome a man. But such certainty in the nature of things can hardly ever be attainable; and in no case can a man's own notion of the probability that he will become insane be a trustworthy guide to a correct conclusion on that subject.

No doubt one who kills himself, as this dentist did, through a dread of approaching madness, must believe that he is acting in a manner which will best promote the interests of those who are dependent upon him. He concludes that it will be better for them to see him in his grave than to see him the inmate of a lunatic asylum. But in reaching this conclusion he overlooks the possibility, which perhaps in most such cases is a fair probability, that he may be mistaken in his fears as to his future mental condition; yet, if he errs in that respect, he does his family an irreparable wrong by cutting off his own life on account of apprehensions that would never be fulfilled.

The true way, the brave way, the manly way in such cases is not to seek escape in self-destruction, but to exert all one's strength and intelligence to avert the mental derangement which is feared. The unhappy man who killed himself on

words: "Gop be pitiful to our children!" He should have been more pitiful himself by staying with his children and manfully fighting out his battle against the shadows

of despair. It is sometimes hard to authenticate ancient relies, and honce it is that the relies which relic hunters are storing up in these times ought to be authenticated by docu-mentary proof positive while yet such proof is procurable. We have had two items about modern relies in The Sun this week, one of them about the ashes of the late Mme. BLA-VATSEY, part of which are said to be in the possession of her disciples in this city, and one about a blood-stained place of silk now in California, the stains of which are said to have been made by the stream that flowed from the ody of the dving ARRAHAM LINCOLN. have not examined the evidence in support of he genuineness of the ashes; but it would require direct and unimpeachable evidence to sustain the claim made by the possessor of the blood-stained piece of flowered white

A story is waited from Kalamazoo of halistones that fell there full two luches through. But there is no telling what liars can do in Sheboygan, Oshkoah, or Ralamazoo.

This confines the liars to Michigan and Wis consin. Our Utica contemporary evidently be-lieves there are none in the State of New York.

While so many religious societies, and scientific, athletic, reform, business, political, benefit, literary, labor, military, and other societies are holding their conventions at this time of the year, it is with special pleasure that we read the reports from Washington of the proceedings of the Society of American Florists, which is now holding a national convention with more than 2,000 members in attendance. This is a convention that must exalt the thought of all who take part in it: that must refresh, soothe, and charm their souls. Even here in New York we can. as it were, behold the thousand beauteous flowers that decorate the artistic hall in which it is held; we can enjoy the be-witching fragrance of those flowers; we can listen in happiness to the mellifluous tones of the estimable florists as they descant upon their favorite themes. No coarseness hore; no rant, or rancor, or invective, or fanaticism, or foolery, or crankism: naught but beauty, lofty imaginings, and harmonious pleasure. We like to hear of and to think of this convention of American florists. It will do service worthy of its intellect, and that will promote the welfare of our country.

"Flowers, leveliest of lovely things are they." Great is literature; great are reform and business and sports and politics and other things; but give us flowers!

" As to the habitability of Mars, the lecturer submitted that, though improbable, Mars might be in-habited, the atmosphere, land, and water of this planet being all consenant with organic life."

These words were uttered by the distinguished scientist and priest. Father SEARLE, in his lecture on the "Discoveries of Asronomy" before the Catholic Summer School We are surprised at the lack of imagination

in some of our most learned astronomers There may be organic beings in Mars who bear no resemblance whatever to the human beings of this globe. They may have neither lungs nor stomach, and hence have no use for air or water; they may have no legs, so that they don't want to walk on the land. They may have no brains, and may have no perception of heat or cold. light or darkness, color or form, taste or odor, sound or silence. Yet, without any of these things, each of them may have what we call a soul greater than all the souls of the whole human race; each of them may know more in a minute than mankind has found out since the beginning of time, and may have a power of thinking (as we call it) that is inconceivable to us. They may not be as big as an atom of matter, and may be round, square. three-cornered, rectangular, the shape of a comma, or of an unthinkable shape. We don't know anything about them They may be able to use forces that do not exist on this earth, and can, perhaps, by an act of will (as we say) make any number of those "canals" that give so much bother to Schiaparellit and Flammarion and other foreigners. They may all love each other, unlike human beings. They may have no families, but may live would be an independent candidate for as makes life tolerable to mankind. We can't straight along. They may have no fun, such Governor, and invited citizens to vote for tell anything about them. They may never They may have no party is to be held, and it is expected that | Ther may know all about us, while we know nothing about them. They may get all the news without taking the papers. They may not care a cent for the things that worry us. Yes, there may be organic life up in Mars, and the organic livers may be wide awake.

Let our astronomers give rein to their imagination, and not contine themselves to the notion that, if there be organic beings in Mars, they must somehow resemble the humanity of this world. They may have a thousand legs, without any bones. We can't tell.

Nancy Hanks illustrated Kentucky and herself vesterday by cutting down the round track trotting record a second and a half and beating by a second the kite-shaped track record made by Sunol, the wing-footed, at Stockton. Great is Nancy, and the track and the record tremble beneath her feet, and Jove's courier, the sight-outrunning thundertolt, has a hard time with her at quarter. Our most distinguished salutations to Nancy. Still, as she pulled yesterday one of these new-fangled, pneumatic-tired, jarless, and air-greased salkies or bicycle-sulkies which are said to be two seconds faster that a piebeian sulky, we can't feel that Maud S. needs to hide her glorious head. With a pneumatic-tired sulky Mand S. might make the winged winds lose their pin feathers; and Sunol will not let the grass grow under her feet.

We stand up against the notion printed in the London Telegraph that the time which men spend in getting their faces shaved by the burber is time lost. We are assured by men who get shaved daily that the time spent in the barber chair is oftentime well spent. It is a time of wakeful repose, a time for constructive thinking without disturbance or excitement. The head is bent back in a way favorable to quiet thought, more favorable than when the body is erect, or when it is lying One man alleges that he doe very best and most advantageous thinking while in the barber chair in the morning. just after breakfast, when he has gotten over the megrims of the night and before he takes hold of the active business of the day. He says that he then indulges in forecasts draws up programmes, lays out things in his mind, and determines how he can best make use of the ensuing hours. It is a subject with which we are not familiar, but we are prepared to believe that a good deal can be said about it adverse to the notion in the London Telegraph. We should suppose that a man could not think profoundly when getting shaved if the barber insists upon talking to him, but we are assured that barbers can be found in New York who never talk to their customers. Perhaps our London contemporary, the Telegraph, may have ascertained that there are no such

## The Incher of Anarchy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: I have been a reader of the World for years and until that paper has adopted riotous and anarchical principles by upholding the strikers of Homestead, Pa. The World advocated the arrest and conviction of Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie for inciting riot and murder; but the World has done more to incite riot and cripple the interests of this country than any organ published or any individual or party in America; and, in my opinion, the World is re aponable for the trouble at Buffalo, and its editor should be arrested and tried for murder, for it seems be has encouraged the Amarchists to repeat their atrocious crimes. W. D. W. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

THE PORCE BILL THE GREAT ISSUE. Harrison and the Republican Londors Confunnd and Hesitating.

From the New York Times, WARHINGTON, Aug. 1tt. - The Force bill dilemma still awaits solution at Loon Lake, and, ac-cording to private advices here, is no nearer that much-desired end than it was ten days ago. Mr. Harrison, according to this same information, has concluded to bring the question back with him, and hold another Cabinet council over it. Consequently, his letter of acceptance will not be given out until after Sept. I, and it will not see the light first from Loon

Lake, but from Washington city.

The whole course and trend of the campaign it is felt, must depend in a great measure on the position which the President takes in his letter of acceptance on the Force bill issue. Mr. Clarkson's action in postponing from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15 the meeting of the Republican League clubs in Buffalo is said to have been controlled by considerations arising out of this question.

The perplexities of the situation are increas-

ing with the multiplying evidences of division among the white voters of the Southern States. It is chiefly this condition of things in the Southern States that brought Chairman Carler from New York to Washington. He would like to talk with Harrison himself and ascertain what his programme regarding the Force bill s to be, but he could not visit him at Loon Lake without attracting a good deal of attenion. So he has sought to induce Steve Elkins and others of the President's immediate friends to find out as soon as possible what he pro-

## THE REAL INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN. A Letter from One of the Ablest Statesmen of America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to express to you my appreciation of the patriotic service you perform by your brave and strong advocacy of the real interests of Amer

Ican workingmen. Unless the interests and obligations of those who live by labor can be reconciled with American social order, revolution and anarchy will follow: enterprise and thrift will be paralyzed; capital will seek safeguards elsewhere. and agriculture will remain as the only sure employment for industrious hands.

I am told that it is becoming more and more difficult for young men in this country to learn trades. It is said that labor organizations impose severe restraints upon employers to prevent the instruction of apprentices. This is against American public policy. The State has a deep interest in providing facilities that will enable its youth to learn how to earn an honest and useful livelihood. Combinations to prevent the free choice of employment by Americans, denying them access to workshops where they might learn useful trades and become self-supporting citizens, should be made misdemeanors by statute, punishable as crime.

If it is necessary to establish public schools where trades may be learned let us have them. AN AMERICAN.

#### Two Kinds of Journalism

From the Elmira Evening Star.

THE SUN is a newspaper—the greatest in New York city. It has opinions of its own and is not afraid to express them, and even those f opposite political views respect it for its fearless and honest utterances. In these days when the newspaper world seems given up to the one thought of fighting for big circulations by the use of fakes and tricks of all kinds, the honest paper with opinions above the mighty dollar point shines with great brilliancy, and THE SUN Is at the top of the list.

From the Rome Tribune. THE SUN scores the World for printing bogus sable despatches, and calls it "obtaining money under false pretences." THE SUN, as an uncompromising champion of honesty in journalism, is doing the profession great good.

From the Albany Morning Payeres. "Pulitzer Journalism." which was the main cause for the slaughter at Homestead, has now caused the death by violence of another man, Judge James C. Normile of the St. Louis Criminal Court. Naturally, this case has aroused the greatest indignation, as, indeed. it should, but while "Pulitzer Journalism" is allowed to flourish in the United States cases like this, and the lamentable affair at Homestead, must occur from time to time. It is time that such journalism "should go."

## THE QUESTION OF NEGRO DOMINATION.

A Letter from Mr. George T. Bowning. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Permit me to submit question, and I submit it not to be perforce allied with any proposed legislation affecting elections in states; for as to the same there may be, I admit, a dif-

Downing, a colored man-a negro, if you please-justify curselves in attempting to confine within sounds the lawful and natural aspirations of any of our fellow American citizens; curtail them their rights as American citizens, hinder or permit their fominating in any portion of our common country because of their race alliance, because of the part of the world from which their ancestry may have come

#### MEWPORT, Aug. 14, 1892. Archbishop Ireland on the School Question,

From the New York Herald. "It is not true that what the Catholics ask is leach ng of the Catholic religion in schools. What they wish is that the teaching in the schools be so conducted as not to snjure the Catholic faith of children or to prevent instruction of the children in the Catholic

"The schools of the State must be according to law on-religious, or, to use a common word, non-sectarian. But this does not mean they must be so conducted as

to practically efface religion or to render the teaching of religion difficult or impossible. "There is to be no union of church and State, but there is to be no hostility between Church and State; they must move on parallel line. How so bring about in society an amicable concention without throwing the one across the orbit of the other may require an effort and a spirit of conciliation on both sides, but the results to be obtained are well worth the effort.
"The reading of the Bible, as practiced in Mr. Morey's school days, is illegal as a part of the regular curvicu-

inm in the State schools inten ind for all cutteens. "It is perfectly true that my efforts and hopes are not at an end. I have every confidence in the fair mindedness and the practical sense of my fellow citizena. Just a little yielding of our notions, so as to meet half way the notions of others, just a little mutual good will, a little paring down of prejudices and of mistrust, just this much and the evil is remedied."

## The Hatred of a Woman Scorned.

From the Chinge Daily Tribune. last Tuesday evening a woman was run over and killed by a Chicago, Burington and Quincy train near the Union street crossing. The body was removed to the Morgue, where it lay for a day unidentified. Last even ing a woman came to the Morgne and asked to see the ody of the woman. After looking at it intently for a

"I'm glad you lie there lead Just what you deserve." The Morgue keeper asked what she meant.
"That woman worked for me and my husband ones,"

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest. At a recent apprintmentatic stands in Landon the ghost of Voltairs inteplaced his he and was unable to understand French.

The announcement has been made that M. Got will retire from the stage in 1894, the jubilee year of his According to a recent census there are about 86,000 paupers in Loudon, not counting insane persons in

A North of England newspaper recently could ned an dvertisement for a cook, who " must wash and dress dady and gentleman ."

asylums and vagrants.

It was not Lord Brassey's famous yacht Sunbeam that was lost recently, but a schooner of the same name belonging to some pears fishers. It is said that Queen Victoria cheristies a large number of dolls, chiedly wooden and of Dutch make, which

she herself dressed when she was a girl.

Blamarck used to spell his name without the c. The
present spelling does away with the monetary signifiance of the name: Bis mark -two marks. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, for many years a well-known dvocate in the United States of the civil rights

men, died recently in Brighton, England, aged 80 years. Potson-Proof.

From the Philadelphia Record. He smoked the deadly cigarette, Its fumes be did inhalo; But, sad to say, he's smoking yet, and lives to tell the tale.

# MR. GLADSTONE'S RETURN. His Speeches in the New Parliament—Won-derful Oratory Ringing Through St. Stephen's—His Great Interest in Irriand.

LONDON, Aug. 10.-Mr. Wemyss Reid relates in his pleasant, but far from exhaustive, life of Monekton Milnes, first Lord Houghton, that not long before his death that noble lord was staying as a guest at the Earl of Rosebory's house, near Epsom, called The Durdans. One morning Lord Houghton failed to come down to breakfast, and in response to the sympathetic inquiries of a friend who found him in bed, he remarked: "I have had a most disturbed night. I dreamed that Gladstone was pursuing me in a hansom cab, and wherever I went, running with all my might, he kept on following me. At last I tumbled out of bed and fractured my collar bone." The two speeches delivered in the new Parliament by the Grand Old Man-one on Thursday, Aug. 4. and the other yesterday suggest that there is no decline in that superabundant and driving energy for which the late Lord Houghton, even when asleep, gave him credit. Never was the "old eloquent's" superiority over every other speaker in either House made more apparent than during the last few days. It is impossi-ble to read or, still more, to listen to the petulant, carping critics who peck at the greatest and most magnetic crator that ever charmed his friends and confounded his foes, and to contrast his easy facility, his spontaneous and exquisitely turned sentences with their petty artificial declamation, without being reminded of the jays and earrion-kites in Lord Macaulay's "Battle of Lake Regillus," who ventured on a memorable occasion to challenge that king of the birds, the lordly eagle,

to life and death cambat. Thus snake the Consul Autus. He spake a bitter jest:
"Once the Jays sent a message Unto the eagle's nest-'Now yield thou up thine eyrla Unto the carrien kite Or come forth valuantly and face The jays in deadly fight. Forth look'd in wrath the eagle-And carries kite and jay, Foon as they saw his beak and claw, Fled screaming far away." It is doubtful whether the House of Com-

mons, even before these frivolous days, when

reverence is at a discount and admiration out

of date, ever presented a more remarkable

appearance than it did when Mr. Gladstone rose to address it yesterday afterneon. Not a single other visitor could have been crammed into its strangers' galleries—there was nothing like suffi-cient room for the members (many of them novices), who crowded every inch of its vacan space. Its gangways were choked with memcause no other seat was available. Thousands of eyes were turned on that one majestic figure sitting silent and impassive, but with a world of suppressed fire gleaming forth from half-closed eyes and visible to those who sat near him. In his sixty years of public life Mr. Gladstone has been present at many remarkable Parliamentary scenes. At none more impressive however, has he ever (in French phrase) "assisted" than at that of yesterday. It was the needed here " climax of a long life, throughout which, to a degree known only to those who pass day after day in his company, he has been willing at any moment to sacrifice himself, his political and social prospects, for an idea, if at the back of it he saw-duty and honor. Of all the ountless lies told at Mr. Gladstone's expense none is fouler that that which alleges-Mr. Lecky is continually producing strophes to that effect, which Prof. Tyndall schoes with anistrophes-that he never thought of taking up home rule for Ireland until he saw that without the Irish Nationalist vote he could never again be Prime Minister. Here are

the words lately used by Mrs. Gladstone. who alone of living beings knows his inmost soul, to a dear friend who enjoys her confidence. "How cruelly little do these men," she exclaimed, "know and understand my husband when they say that his passion ate interest in Ireland is but a thing of vester day! Well do I remember the day when he received his first Ministerial appointment, in 1841, from the hands of the great Sir Robert Peel. It was two years after our marriage, and I remember that the day of which I am now speaking was that on which my niece. poor Lady Frederick Cavendish, was born My husband came home and threw himself into a chair, looking quite depressed. What have they given you?' I asked. 'The Board of Trade,' he replied, I wanted above all things to have the Irish Fligt together with a seat in the Cabinet. I did not want the seat in the Cabinet, but I did

Can you, Mr. Dana, a white man, or 1, George 7. | want to follow the Hon. Thomas Drummond and to assist in governing Ireland according to his ideas and principles.' They thought. added Mrs. Gladstone, "that my husband would be a good man for the Board of Trade because he is a merchant's son; but from the very cutset of his political career it was his dashing ambition to take hold of the Irish

very cutset of his political career it was his dashing ambition to take hold of the Irish question."

Who can say to what extent the history of the world might been altered or improved if instead of the amiable but incapable Lord Eliot (who in 1840, as Earl of St. Germans, accompanied the Prince of Wales to Canada and the United States, and was, togother with the last Duke of Newcastle but one, President Buchanan's guest when his Royal Highness was staying at the White House in Washington's Hr. Gladstone had been Irish Secretary from 1841 to 1846? With his warm heart, his quick susceptibilities and fervid sympathy, he would have won the emotional affection of a recoile which of all others is moved to its inmost depths by soul-stirring eloquence. The sneers now hurled so often at Mr. Gladstone's head as "an old man in a hurry," as a statesman who "at the end of an abnormally long life, more than half of which has been spent in office, turns for the first time to Ireland as a stepping stone toward bringing him back to power," as "an Englishman who rarely visits Ireland and knows nothing of Irishmen" would have been replaced by other hishmutions of an equally unfounded and ungenerous kind. It is quite certain that if hought into close contact with Irishmen and Irish women at an early stage of his brilliant career. Mr. Gladstone, whom nothing If bought into close contact with Irishmen and Irish women at an early stage of his brilliant career. Mr. Gladstone, whom nothing can restrain or check when the driving wheel of duty urges him forward, would not have waited until 1886 before he committed himself to home rule. These facts must not be forgotten when the following words are read. Speaking last night of what the Irish question has been to him personally since 1885—he night have named a much earlier date—Mr. Gladstone said:

Sinustone Said:

Now, the question of Ireland, if I may so far trespass upon your at tuigence as to say one word personal to precit—the question of Ireland is to me almost everything. (there, I have other obligations of public life, and shall endeavor to fulfit them so long as I have the honor of a said in this lidose, but I may say that it is my only, if not altogether sole, link with public life. It has been for the last six of seven years my primary and absorpting interest, and so it will continue to the end. (Hear hear.)

When I add that Mr. Gladstone's knowledge

when I add that Mr. Gladstone's knowledge of every book ever written about Ireland, of every book ever written about Ireland, of every book ever written about Ireland, of every phase of the troubled political and social life of our distressed sister isle, far exceeds the combined knowledge on these subjects of every other member of the House of Commons, little wonder will be feit or expressed at the gravity of the words which fell last eight from his line. Long before those wids reach you Mr. Chamberinin, who speaks first to-slight by the way, he is looking very ill, will have launched one of those choice and pungent discourses which sound so well and signify nothing. The majority may, at any rate, be trusted to exhibit its full strength on the question. "Is Lord Salisbury preferable to Mr. Gadstone as Prince Minister?" Then for a brief space we shall have peace and rest of which we have long been bereft, and when Parliament meets again, in six months' time, the culminating point of Mr. Gladstone's career will be reached. In the mean time, I have it on the authority of six Andrew Clark. Tresident of the London College of Physicians, that his dilustrious patient, who before these words appear in print, will for the fourth time the lines Minister, is structurally and functionally as sound a man as he was when, on the death of Mr. Hodgson of Birmingham GMr. Gladstone's first medical attendant six Andrew was called in professionally by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is failure that not of a grave kind both in Mr. Gladstone's eyes and ears—a failure of which he always makes the most in public, never attempting to hide it—but in other respects be might be a man of 50. Three years since be came unexpectedly into the Rouse of Commons when a debate upon an abstruse point of Scottish law was going on, as to which, with the exception of a few Scotel members, no one knew anything. Appealed to shortly after his appearance in the House by some Scotch speaker, Mr. Gladstone's the most in public when he is the mos

knowledge and accuracy of detail that every one present was eastonished. As Lord Hartington (the Duke of Devonshire, his father, was still living) and Mr. Arthur Bailtou waiked away together the latter remarked: "I wonder when that old man's intellect will intellect when that old man's intellect will matter that old man's intellect will matter that old man, but it was at its zenith to-night. "Grand Old Man" his memory is still as comprehensive, as all-embracing, and accurate as ever. Much anxiety has lately losen fell in Liberal circles about the Farl of Rosebery's health, which is said to be in a far from satisfactory state. Ever since the death of his wife in 1889, it is known that his depression has been profound, and that thus far he has been unable to regain his spirits. Few of his old friends have seen him lately, and the mourning which have seen him lately and his servants are cled, known as abatemost. The story runstit is currently repeated at Brooks' Oliva-than his lordship has been much troubled of isolest friends announced your lately insomnia, and that without frequently changing his bed habitat he cannot sleep. One of his oldest friends announced yout cled with his lordship has been much troubled of isolest friends announced yout had his servent of the Rooks' Oliva-than his lordship has been much troubled of the fraintly changing his bed habitat he cannot sleep. One of his his lates his lost servents of value had his lates lifteen or

### SUNBEAMS.

-In the new Maine town of Rumford Falls, where not even a log but stood a year ago, a \$10,000 residence is building, and 700 men are at work upon mills and

ther structures.

—Rita Kittridge, an expert microscopic penman of Belfast, Me., has written several of Gladstone's speeches upon a single postal card and sent the curiosity te the great Liberal leader. Some of Mr. Kittridge's writing averages 20,000 words to a postal card.

averages 20,000 words to a postal card.

—A country newspaper correspondent in Maine recently sent this cheerful bit of news to his papers.

Brooks is at last provided with a nice hearse, and our
citizens can now be conveyed to their graves in decent shape. This is something that has long been

needed here."

—A Lewiston, Me., French Canadian, exhibiting to a friend a hog of huge proportions, exclaimed: "Now see that! I raise him myself. Big hog, ain't I!" The same man being asked where he lived, replied: "Over there. Two white house. Look just like it." Ris dwelling was exactly like that of his next-door neigh-

—Har Harber is rapidly becoming a colony of cottag-ers. Three of the largest hotels and several of the smaller public houses are closed this season, while smeller public houses are closed this season, while cottages are springing up on every hand and there are none to spare. Two weeks ago one large hotel had 42 guests and 96 employees; another, 22 guests and 92 employees. Life in private houses is enjoyable for some people at Mount Desert, but the hotels, as a rule, are wretched places in which to pass the summer, —Corntield Point lightship, No. 52, which recently sailed from Halifax for New York, is the first of four

vessels of her class to be built at Bay City, Mich., for the United States Government, The second will be along pretty soon, and the others will arrive on the coast during the coming autumn. No. 52 to canable of steaming eight knots an hour, carries electric lights, and will be stationed off Cornfield Shoal, Long Island Bound. She is the first steam lightship to be used in America.

America.

—The writer of the alleged dialogue with a Maine backwoodsman, specimen paragraphs of which were printed and commented upon in a recent number of THE SUN, evidently has never visited the people of whom he attempted to write. The expression Books is something quite unheard of in this region, while such siang expressions, however anti-quated, as "Don't you forget it," "Don't you think she (he or it) sin't" are never employed by the wayback citizens of mature age.

one of a flock of martins which had their nests in a little house provided by the owner of the feline, and was making off with the dainty moreel. Attracted by the piteous cries of the bird, its mates came to th rescue, alighted upon pussy's back, and pecked, scratched, and screamed so furiously that she was soon glad to drop her prey and escape indoors. Thes the purple martins held a great rejoicing, notsily chab-tering over the salvation of their mate.

-- Up to a few months ago, Jacob Lauck, an old man of 67 years, residing in Berkeley county, W. Va. was the possessor of a snow-white head of hair. But in re-cent months a gradual metamorphosis has been taking place in this respect. It began with the appearance of a few hairs of an intensely black color, which gradu-ally became more numerous until, at the present time, very few white hairs can be seen in his head. Mr. Lauck and his neighbors alike are at a complete loss to ecount for the unexpected renewal of a youthful has

-The American Cutton and Wool Reporter has begun an interesting experiment in Maine, it being an attempt to make mutton sheep husbandry profitable on aban-doned farms. Six deserted bemesteads, comprising about 420 acres of fairly good land, have been pur chased, and will be heavily stocked with native owes and thoroughbred Hampshire rams. The farm will be conducted by a scientific breeder and agriculturist, who will make reports from time to time of the progress of the undertaking, and the result will be awaited with interest by down-East farmers.

-A recent magazine article by President Hyde of Bowdoin College, entitled "Impending Paganism in New England," has created a great stir among the Protestant clergy and laity of Maine, and a red hell discussion of the religious situation is now in progress The Rev. Walker Gwynne, an Episcopalian clergyman of Augusta, recently declared that "The ancient and divinely ordained priesthood of the Church catholic bas been abandoned and in its place has been pura humanly ordained order of preachers, possessing and claiming no authority from Christ or His Apostics, but depend ing for their influence upon their own personal char

acteristics." formed geologists in Maine, says that a very rare fossil is found in the limestone of Aroostook county. The most wonderful deposit of fossils in the world, says Mr. Keep, is at Square Lake, near Fort Kent, Here geologists of various countries have found between forty and fifty fifferent species of trilobites. The on-crinite, or water lily of the Silurian age, is frequently found at Square Lake, large masses of reck being composed of the stems of these lilles. The blooms and buds are seldom found, although lately a full blown head of the encrinite was discovered at the lake. The fossil

resembles a medium-sized rose. -Some would be dislact writers represent that the back-country people of Maine invariably supplements the vowel "o" with the sound of "a." as "caow," "haouse." &c. As a matter of fact, this pronuncia-tion originated among the Cape Cod folks. It gradnally spread eastward along the coast, but it is by no means characteristic of the backwoodsman's speech. The sations of Islesboro and Castine will refer to the starboard "baow " oftener than the dwellers of north ern l'enchacot will speak of the brindle "caow" and so on through the list. The principal peculiarity of the back-country people's speech is not in what they say or how they say it, but in how little they say. backwoodsman will whittle, chew tobalisten to others, saying nothing himself, but, at the same time, like Paddy's owl, "keeping up a divit of a thinking." When he is stirred up he doesn't as-"B'jocks," or even "Gosh," but gives vent to square

# Much More the Hash Vender.

From the Boston Gazette. The man who made a fortune on ham sandwickes evidently knew how to put this and that together.

Just How She Looked.

From the Indianapolic Journal.

Young Mr. Pitts-I never shall forget how sweet you looked the day I proposed to you, dear.

Mrs. Pitts-itow was I drassed?

Mr. Pitts-itow was I drassed?

Mr. Pitts-itow was I drassed?

Mr. Pitts-itow said; I forget whether it was white or not. And you had a hat that was trimmed in-that was trimmed like most of the hats were trimmed that year, and shoes-or did you wear slippers? Any way, I shall never forget just how you looked if I live to be one hundred years old.